

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5325.

號四月八日一千八百八十八年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1880.

日九月六日辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE SMITH & CO., 20, CORNHILL, GORDON & GORDON, Liverpool Office, E. C. DATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monceau, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HAINES & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MEISSNER A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SHANGHAI, CAMPBELL & CO., ANTHONY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FORTESCUE, HEDON & CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which
may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager,
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1880.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUS-
TRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £100,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG
grants Drafts on London and the
Chief Commercial ports in Europe and the
East; buys and receives for collection Bills
of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of
Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £253,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £465,200.
RESERVE FUND £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—304, THREADNEEDLE
STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS
at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS
according to arrangement—the maximum
rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

B. HORNE BOYD,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £200,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES of

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARBELLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
MANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,
MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS;

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed
Deposits on Terms to be determined on
application, grants Drafts and Credit on
all parts of the World, and transacts every
description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMENT,

Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £5,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman.—A. McIVER, Esq.

ALDO ANDRE, Esq. H. D. C. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELMONT, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq.

H. L. DAILEY, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.—EDWARD CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased
the Lease and Plant of the above
FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend
carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDRERS, from
"FENWICK, MORRISON & CO."

GEO. FENWICK,
MORRISON,
Victoria Foundry, Wanchoi,
Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the New YORK BOARD
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

See 80

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A complete Reprint, in Pamphlet Form,
(51 pages), of the proceedings in the
RECENT LIDEL CASE OF

REGINA V. PITMAN,

containing the whole of the Proceedings at
the Police Court, full report of the trial in
Criminal Sessions, with connected Corre-
spondence and comments of the Press.

Price per Copy 50 CENTS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per
annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

For Sale.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley
Street, lately in the occupation of the
TEMPERANCE HALL.

two ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

THE BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old BAILEY
Street.

THE DWELLING HOUSES—Nos. 31
and 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

For Sale.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 6.

Situates at the Junction of the Mount
Gough and ABERDEEN New Roads.

THIS LOT is the best and most con-
veniently situated Site on the south-
ern slope of MOUNT GOUGH, and com-
mands beautiful and extensive views in
every direction. A Strong and Substantial
BUNGALOW, with VERANDAH, is now in
course of erection on the Lot, the Walls of
which will be of Concrete, and the Wood-
work throughout of Teak and Manila Hard-
wood. There is also a splendid Site on the
Ground for a Large TENNIS LAWN and
FLOWER GARDEN.

ANNUAL CHARGE RENT, £16.00.

For further Particulars, &c.,
Apply to

SHARP & DANBY.

Hongkong, July 10, 1880.

For Sale.

COAL GODDOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODDOWNS, Nos. 43, 55a
and 55b, PLAYA EAST; with Private
WHARF.

The GODDOWNS, Nos. 111, 111a and
112, WANCHI ROAD.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

For Sale.

ROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3
and 4.

Apply to

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, April 10, 1880.

For Sale.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE:—

NEW TEA, "CUMSHAW MIXTURE," in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

DEVON'S NONPARALE KEROSINE, tested to 150°.

NOVELS by BRET HARTE & MARK TWAIN.

BOKEH BITTERS in Pints.

MILK PUNCH.

CHAMPAGNES—POMMERY, ROEDERER, KOHNSTAMM, SAUMUR, CASTLE,
CLARETS—MEDOC, BONNES COTES, ST. EMILION, ST. JULIEN,
MARGAUX, LA ROSE, LA TOUR, LAFITE, CASTLE, in Qts. & Pts.

SHERRIES—SAUCONNE'S MANZANILLA, CASTLE, AMONTILLADO, BROWN,
BURGUNDIES—STILL and SPARKLING, RED and WHITE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Prime "Young America" Cheese.
EASTERN CHEESE.
WHITAKER'S HAMS, Very Fine.
BONELESS CODFISH.
SALMON BELLISS IN KITS.
MACKEREL in Kits.
Family PIG PORK.
Prime Meats BEEF.
LAMB'S TONGUES.
CRACKED WHEAT.
CORNMEAL.
COMB HONEY in Frame.
PEA NUTS.
BARCELONA NUTS.
OX TONGUES.
HOMINY.
RYE MEAL.
PECAN NUTS.
HICKORY NUTS.
POTTED MEATS.
BARTLETT PEARS.
PEACHES.
&c., &c., &c.

Ex "MENELAUS."

A N Invoice of MILNER'S
PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES
and
DEED CHESTS.
To be Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY
CANVAS, all Numbers.
FLAX SEAMING TWINE.Ex "HOP E."
WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos.
1 to 10.
RAVENS DUCK, and
DRILLS.
COTTON TWINE.Ex "RAPHAEL."
A Large Assortment of
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
DINNERS SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES,
BREAKFAST SERVICES,
&c., &c., &c.Ex "ANCHISES,"
and
LATE ARRIVALS.RUTHERFORD's Extra All Long FLAX
CANVAS.
RUTHERFORD's Royal Navy CANVAS.
RUTHERFORD's Best Boiled Do.
Engine OIL.
English COTTON WASTE.
Tuck's Patent PACKING.
Flax PACKING.
Horn's Best RUSSIAN CORDAGE.
Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.
Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th
and 3/8th.Hubbuck's PAINTS and OILS.
TURPENTINE. Copal VARNISH.
French POLISH. SOFT SOAP.
GARREY's Wellington KNIFE POWDER.
Plate POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.
Billiard CHALK. CUE TIPS.
Metallic TAPE LINES.CHUBB's Patent PADLOCKS,
TIN LOCKS,
Cupboard LOCKS,
Box LOCKS.FIRE GRATES.
Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguishing
KEROSENE LAMPS.
RONDERS & SON'S CUTLERY.
Electro-plated WAR.
BUNTING and Binding THREAD.
BUNSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Pint
Bottles.
JEFFREY'S India PALE ALE, in Pint
Bottles.CLARET—Chateau THIBOURU.
Ines GRAVE, Pint and Quarts.
Chateau LACROIX.
Breakfast CLARET.HAUT SAUTERNE.
Saxone's White Seal SHERRY.
Do. Amontillado SHERRY.
Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.
Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the
Gallon.STATIONERY.
BOOKS.
TOBACCO, and
CIGARS.JOHN
MOIR & SONS,
CRESSON & BLACKWELL'S,
and
AMERICAN
OIL MAN'S STORES.SHIP CHANDLERY
of
Every Description.
SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,
promptly executed.MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 81 b
April, 1880.....Tls. 913,268

Directors.

F. R. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
W. M. BOYD, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKFESS, | F. D. HITCH, Esq.
Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
MESSRS. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH :
MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & CO.,
Bakers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2% for Interest
on the Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits
of the Underwriting Business are an-
nually distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premiums
paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1880. 1080

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, and prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent
of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent to
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

A. MOLVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 27, 1880. 109

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Insur-
ances at current rates.

MELOHES & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STEERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £200,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Selangor and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. E. COUGHLIN, Esq.

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Mails.



NOTICES to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
GERMAN BARK "NIAGARA," FROM
HAMBURG.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above
named Vessel are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading to the
Underwriters for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 27, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP "ROSE WELT,"
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send
in their Bills of Lading to the
Underwriters for countersignature, and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1880.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP "ROSE WELT,"
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-
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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1880.

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Hongkong, July 26, 1880.

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Reference to the case of the at. *Chang Hock Kian* (fined £8,000 by the British Consul at Amoy for attempting to carry passengers over and above the number permitted by law), the *Foochow Herald* remarks that the fine is a heavy one, but will probably not be without its effect on the owners of passenger craft—none of whom seem to have but little regard for the safety or convenience of the public, so long as a good freight-list is secured.

THE Home papers to hand yesterday contain reports of the case in the Exchequer Division of Laprak v. Stride which may be of local interest:—

This was an action tried before Baron Huddleston and a special jury by a master against the managing director of the once defunct but now reconstituted, company Richards and Co., merchants and shipowners, for misrepresentation and fraud, whereby the plaintiff had been induced to accept five bills of exchange for £3,653 2s. 1d., the amount of which he has since had to pay. The action arose out of certain transactions relating to the shipment of coals to China, where a branch of the plaintiff's firm carries on business. The plaintiff in the witness-box said he first knew of the alleged fraud in May, 1879, but afterwards that he might have had it in his mind in November, 1878, yet he had not mentioned it for many months; and he was confronted with his own letters, written in November, 1878, where, just about the time of the occurrence, he, writing to his partner in China, was silent as to any grievance, and said Richards and Co. would explain matters. The defendant said that when he told the plaintiff what was from his information he had received from the bookskeeper he believed the plaintiff was covered by the coal afloat; and he did so, in fact, believe at the time. He had not concealed the charterparties or accounts from the plaintiff. All the shipping masters were managed by another officer of the company, Mr. M'Farlane. His Lordship briefly summed up, explaining that the jury, to find against the defendant, must believe that the misrepresentations were either wilfully false to his knowledge or made by him recklessly, not caring whether they were true or false. There was no evidence before them that what the defendant told the plaintiff about his being covered by the coal afloat was not, in fact, true at the time the defendant made the statement.—The jury found a verdict for the defendant; and his Lordship entered judgment accordingly.

SUPREME COURT. IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION. (Before His Honor the Justice of the Peace, J. Snowden.)

Wednesday, Aug. 4.

IMPORTANT SUIT BETWEEN THE ORIGINAL OPIUM COMPANIES.

KWAN HOI CHUNE AND ONS. v. FONG SUI
FUNG AND ONS.

This was a suit brought by Kwan Hoi Chune, Chui Yu Tim, Chui Sui Chang, Wong Yip Pun, Ho Yip Sui, Ip Chui, and Chune, Kui Pak Ho, Lee Son, Choo, and Kui, merchants all of Victoria, in this Colony, trading together in partnership as the Yon Yee Company and lately trading together with the defendants in copartnership as the San Yee Company, plaintiffs; against Fung Sui, Lee Yuk Fung, Lee Tak Cheung, Wong Yip Shing, Cheu Foo Shun, Poon Wing Chune and Lo Sui Ping, traders, all of Victoria aforesaid, trading together in copartnership as the Chap Sing Company and lately trading together with the plaintiffs as the San Yee Company. The suit was brought by an order of the Court to have certain issues fixed by the Court tried before a special jury. Mr. Hayller Q.C., and with him Hon. Mr. Choy, instructed by Mr. Johnson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Brewster, appeared for the defendants, and with Mr. J. J. Francis.

The following were the Juries:—A. J. Mangar, John MacGregor, H. L. Dalrymple, Alex. Macmillan, John Peacocke, G. G. Scott, and K. Macintosh.

The plaintiff's position and the defendant's answer in a suit in which dissolution of partnership was prayed for, which was granted April 12th, as from the 3rd day of March 1880, were read by Mr. Ng Choy. These documents have already appeared in our columns (April 12.)

Mr. Hayller then, opening the case, said, the jury had gathered from the pleadings that the Yon Yee, to which both the plaintiffs who comprised and traded together as the Yon Yee, and the defendants who traded together as the Chap Sing, both belonged, was a large corporation rather than a partnership, or they might almost call it a confederation combined together for purposes which were pretty clearly set forth in the articles of agreement which he would lay before them. The Chap Sing consisted of several firms, and the Yon Yee consisted of five firms, of the old opium dealers, and the same monopsony before they were ousted by the Chap Sing in 1874.

When they lost the monopoly they went to Macao, where they bought the monopoly, and so worked the privilege they had there as to bring such pressure to bear upon the new farmers as led to an agreement being entered into between the Yon Yee and the Hongkong firm. This was called the Sun Yee. Then this combination held the monopoly till 1878, when they lost it, the large firm of Ban Hap being the successful competitor. The result of this was that they had to shut up their business in Hongkong and to remove themselves with their pots and their pans over to Macao, where they conducted their operations in opposition to the firm here. It could be easily understood that this opposition was a speculation and that its object was to put themselves upon the Company and to hold the firm to a standstill, to force it to come to terms, but if it did not, they would probably be compelled to go to the length of ruining them if possible. These firms had very large capital and their chocks were valuable; they had the command of the market. The chock of the Yon Yee was particularly valuable; he did not know if that of the Chap Sing was so valuable, and they had some of them leading Chinese engaged in the Opium business opposed in them. This was the state of things up till the end of last year, when irreconcileable differences arose, or very great differences at all events arose between the partners in the Sun Yee, and negotiations were opened with Yon Yee by the present Master for a combination here. They acted in the way which any firm combining, like this, might be expected to do. They formed virtually a confederation to "keep down" the revenue of the Colony. The Yon Yee would not have done so, "had not" to the Master, the Chap Sing.

Mr. Francis said they had never seen such a paper; it was a purely imaginary document.

Mr. Hayller read from his copy of it. He also read a letter addressed to the Master, in which he was asked to debt the Yon Yee with the sum of £70,000 in the book for the opium shipped by Messrs. Gibb Livingston's steamer. Every step in the whole transaction was regular and in order; it was in strict accordance with the regulations of the Company and there was certainly nothing clandestine about it. The next was of the same nature as before of a lot of 165 boxes, 600 cals, £71,247. Papers of a similar tenor to those relating to the previous transactions

were read. He contended at some length that the whole of these transactions were perfectly regular, and that there was nothing clandestine about them. There was not a trace of irregularity in the transaction to bear out the case for the defendants.

1. Did the plaintiffs buy the boxes of prepared opium set forth in the particulars annexed to this order from the Sun Yee Company?

2. Did the plaintiffs wrongfully and in breach of their duty to their copartners take possession of the said opium and convert the same to their own use?

There was not as the order was revised any question of damages to come before the Jury. These questions they would note arose out of the last two paragraphs of the petition. The defendants had stopped the opium upon the arrival of the same in San Francisco, and at Melbourne and Sydney, and the plaintiffs originally claimed damages. In point of fact they now found that the opium was worth more then when it was stopped. The defendants say that the plaintiffs wrongfully surreptitiously and in breach of their duty took away this opium; they said in their petition that they took away the opium to the knowledge of the defendants, so they stopped it. The quantity were 180 boxes sent away on the 1st January, 1880, by the *Grecia* to California; 160 boxes sent by the *Somerset*, 80 to Melb., 100 and 70 boxes sent by the *Crusader*, 29th December, 1879; and 40 boxes sent by the *Crusader* to Sydney. There were in all 875 boxes, representing a large sum of money as the subject of this suit. The learned Counsel then drew the attention of the Jury to the arrangement between the parties into which he entered at great length and clause by clause; referring also to the various rules and regulations subsequently drawn up as showing the whole course of dealing with the business of the firm. The jury had to bear in mind, he remarked, that the business at Macao could not fairly compete with that of Hongkong. Here, opium could be shipped in small quantities in any vessel in harbour going to any harbour; Hongkong had special facilities for the same. The business therefore at Macao had been conducted in a different way from in which it had been conducted when the firm was brought on in. The Sun Yee had not broken up the opium to bear in mind, he said, the business at Macao could not fairly compete with that of Hongkong. Here, opium could be shipped in small quantities in any vessel in harbour going to any harbour; Hongkong had special facilities for the same. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5825.—August 4, 1880.]

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographic photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, or Portuguese, are welcome. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising periodical, which is well equipped, bi-monthly, with a report of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great interest of the nation that has been shown by late events upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now conspicuously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with that important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are also by both authors and furnish examples of style and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, *Shi Tung-yü*, by Mr. E. G. Bourne, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Five Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business-like financial footing.

The proprietors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Sago, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Sponges, Correspondence, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly sent for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or books or papers may be sent at Postage Rates. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed music may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Price Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 6 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N. K. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, all Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per oz.

Post Cards, 10 cents.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 1/2 cents per oz.

Comm. Papers, 1/2 cents per oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence with the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5*.

Books & Patterns, 5*.

West Indies (Non-Union), 1, Bolivia, 1, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, 30 cents.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5.

Books & Patterns, 10.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 6.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 6.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. To the Bahamas and Hayti, The San Francisco route is available.

++ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

++ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAINS,
CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,
IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts. | Hour, ...20 cts.

Three hours, ...50 cts. | Six hours, ...70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50

Three Coolies, ... 1.20

Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA
SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... 50

Two Coolies, ... 40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (1 Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie, (2 hours) ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... 50

Two Coolies, ... 40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (1 Peak), ... \$0.75 each Coolie, (2 hours) ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60

Three Coolies, ... 50

Two Coolies, ... 40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00

Three Coolies, ... 85

Two Coolies, ... 70

Nothing in the Scale prevents private agreements.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Sponges, Correspondence, Letters; and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly sent for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as boxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if containing gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dittable articles, unless the sample sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, 4 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, 4 oz.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a